



THE STRIKES.

The Woodland Mail says the news from St. Louis and the Southwest indicate a very serious condition of affairs in the transportation interests of a great region of country, which condition is already greatly affecting all other interests. This strike has been brought about by a difficulty with the employees of the Texas Pacific Railway, whose employees are on a strike. In assistance of this strike the employees of the Gould system of road centering in St. Louis have refused to handle Texas & Pacific cars. This refusal has led to the stoppage of all railroad work at St. Louis and on the bridge across the Mississippi at that point. No freight is being handled, and only the trains carrying mails are started. A pressure of the patrons of the road is being brought to bear on railway officials, and it is thought that they will be obliged to comply with the demands of the strikers.

This very incident shows the extent which the wage workers of the country have perfected their organization and the power which has been given them by the thorough organization they have effected. The grievances of laborers in an isolated place in one State have caused an almost total suspension of the transportation facilities of a great city one thousand miles away and has had a telling effect on the commerce of no less than four great States, besides a minor effect upon certain branches of trade still other States. And all this has been done peacefully, quietly, without confusion or disorder, or the least violence whatever. The organization of laborers says to the immediate employees of labor "Do justice to these dissatisfied men, or we will quit." A refusal to do the requested justice and all the men belonging to the organization stop work. At a distant city the laborers demand that their employers have no connection with the offending corporation. A refusal is given, these men quit work and no one will take their places. There is no power in the world that can compel men to work, and the business of whole States suffer because of that fact. Then it is but a step until a pressure is brought to bear by all business men upon the offending corporations, and they must yield.

This power which the laboring men of the United States have developed is a tremendous one; but it exists and will continue to do so as one of the moving controlling forces of society. Wisely handled it cannot fail to be one of great good. So far it has been used in wisdom and moderation. Its future use will be watched by all men with great interest, and with an abiding hope that it may serve as a useful adjunct to the economical forces of society rather than a dangerous and harmful enemy. That it will be useful and valuable to any faith in humankind firmly believe. Like the possession of liberty, the possession of power by the people awakens them to their responsibilities and raises them to planes where they are equal to those responsibilities.

Congressman Spriggs, of New York, who is supposed to know something of Conkling's plans, says the talk about his candidacy for the United States Senatorship is the most idle kind of stuff. Conkling does not want again to enter public life. He has a law practice worth \$400,000 a year, and should he go to the Senate he would be compelled to give up his practice, and, besides, he does not want any more public life. He is out of politics. Mr. Spriggs thinks Senator Miller will be his own successor.

James H. Barry, of San Francisco, offered a resolution in the Sacramento anti-Chinese convention, reciting that Senator Leland Stanford is a pronounced enemy to Chinese cheap labor; that to be consistent he be requested to discharge the thousands of Chinamen in his employ, and working for the various corporations he controls; and that, unless he accedes to this request, he resign the position of Senator. This resolution was adopted, but afterward rescinded.

SOUND SILVER TALK.

In his late silver speech in the United States Senate, Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, said: "Mr. President, when we come to reflect upon all that has been done disparage silver, its defense of itself must be considered the best evidence of its stability that could be offered. It has been assailed in every conceivable direction. It has been stabbed and betrayed in the house of its friends, whose duty it was made by law to protect it. In 1873 it was demonetized because it was worth more than gold and would not circulate; they seek in 1886 to demonetize it because it is worth less than gold and will circulate. The fact that in spite of all these assaults it is only 20 per cent. less than gold, and that it will still buy as much of the necessities of life as it ever would and even as much as gold, is a stronger argument in behalf of its stability and value as a medium of exchange than any I could make. No wonder it is so popular with the people. Perhaps the most unfair treatment which it has received consists in the refusal of the Government to pay it to the public creditors as required by the law and contract. The anxiety manifested by our Government to pay these creditors something more than they are entitled to receive has, I will venture to say, never been equalled by that of any other people since nations began to borrow money."

Major General Pope will be placed on the retired list to-day. It is said that General Terry who was confirmed as Major General last Thursday, will be assigned to the command of the Division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York, and that the next Major General will be given command of the Division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco.

Mexico is to be the future land of promise for the Mongolian, to add to the conglomerated race mixture of that country. It will all go along well for a season; but once let the Mexican take it into their head that the Mongolian coolie is crowding him out, and he will make short work of the childlike and bland Ah Sin.

Representative Henley has telegraphed Governor Stoneman to urge the appointment of Delmas as Senator, to succeed Miller. "The appointment of Delmas would kill Field," said Henley, "and I want to see him get the place." Henley thinks the contest lies between Delmas and Hearst, with the chances in favor of the former.

The friends of Hon. Clay W. Taylor, Senator from Shasta county, California, are urging the Governor to appoint him to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Miller.

The "Boycotter."

The first number of the Pacific Coast Boycotter, a paper published in the interest of the trades unions, was issued Friday afternoon, and was distributed throughout San Francisco by ninety-six members of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21.

The printers obtained the papers at the publication office, corner of Montgomery streets, and then marched in a body up Montgomery, to California, to Kearny, to Third, where they dispersed and commenced distributing the papers throughout the district south of Market and east of Tenth streets.

The rest of the city was covered Saturday by the International Cigar-Makers. The printers were received very favorably by all citizens visited.

The Boycotter contains a complete statement of the printers' fight against the Call and Bulletin.

Decrease of Gold in England.

New York, March 12.—The Sun's London special says: At a dividend meeting of the Bank of England to-day, the question of bimetalism was discussed and the coinage of the silver rupee and florin as currency for circulation in both India and England was suggested. The decrease of gold in England was the subject of much comment, it being shown that the quantity of that metal has declined £10,000,000 within the last five years.

Helena, the capital of Montana, is talking about a street-car system.

SILVER AND GOLD.

Speech in Paris of the Italian Champion of Bimetalism.

A Paris special of the 12th says: Henri Cernuschi, the Italian champion of bimetalism, lectured last night upon the monetary question and the economical crisis in the grand amphitheater of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, rue de Tocqueville. M. Cernuschi eloquently denounced Germany and England as the primary causes for the present economic crisis in France and elsewhere. He said those two nations cause all the evil by their pig-headed refusal to fix permanently the relative value of silver and gold, and that the crisis would go from bad to worse so long as the divorce between the two precious metals continued. M. Cernuschi went into details on the Anglo-Indian situation, and maintained that the continued fall in value in the rupee was pregnant with the most terrible consequences, not only to India, but to the world at large. The lecturer said later to a reporter: "What I want to call special attention to is the fact that the scarcity of gold has nothing whatever to do with the crisis. If, to-day, all the silver francs, shillings, marks and roubles of Europe were suddenly transferred by the magician's wand into gold, the situation would not be permanently changed. Asia has one standard, Europe has another; bimetalism is the sole remedy."

The Duty on Wool.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Ways and Means Committee this morning was devoted to the hearing of gentlemen interested in the wool industry. John T. Clark, a wool grower and flock master, of Pennsylvania, was the first speaker. After giving the history of the growth of the wool industry in his section of the country, he reviewed the condition of the industry under the various tariff Acts. Under the Act of 1867 the grower had fair living profits. The Act of 1883 had injured the industry, and in 1884 and 1885 sheep worth \$1 or \$3 each were sold at any price—10, 25 or 50 cents, and many farmers had abandoned wool growing. The domestic grower could not grow wool in competition with the English grower on Australian lands. If the industry was broken down at home speculators would control the market and consumers would have to pay more for their clothes. Growers did not ask for a prohibitory tariff, but recognized that the Act of 1883 was a step backward they asked for the restoration of the rates of 1879. The speaker protested against tariff agitation by revision of the tariff as a disturbance of business and postponement of the repose needed for the recovery from great industrial depression. The passage of the bill would, he said, inflict a blow upon manufacturers that would inevitably recoil upon the interests of domestic wool production, in the destruction of its home market.

The Lick Telescope.

The two thirty-six inch lenses for the great refracting telescope for the Lick Observatory will probably be completed next fall. The two glasses are valued at \$35,000 each, and if destroyed could not be duplicated within the next six months for millions of dollars. They are the largest in existence and were cast in Paris, but only after many failures. Since they were received last September the venerable Alvan Clark, the eminent telescope-maker, and his sons have been constantly at work on them in their modest workshop, in Cambridgeport. When completed, the two lenses will weigh about 700 pounds. The work of polishing the discs has reached that stage where the removal of a few grains more or less from the wrong place would ruin them. The only instrument used is the hand smeared with rouge, a polishing substance finer than the finest emery.

The Carson Appeal says: "There was another meeting of the 'Palace Hotel Ring' last Friday, at the old room just North of the elevator on the third floor."

Ella Wheeler asks "what is love?" A newspaper wit replies that "love is what makes things awful uncomfortable in a family that don't have it."

LOGAN'S AMBITION.

The Senator Working for the Presidential Nomination.

The Sun's Washington special says: If the opinion of politicians who make Washington their headquarters during sessions of Congress could prevail at the next Republican National Convention, John A. Logan would be the candidate of the party. Logan's house has been the resort of public men, politicians and their families. Mrs. Logan is distinguished for great address, tact and generosity, and is eminently skillful in management. The advocates of Logan depend mainly on his record as a volunteer soldier, expecting to rally that element to his support and to draw considerably from the Democrats who served as volunteers in the civil war. He has distinctly and emphatically thrust aside all advances made to him for the old ticket, which the friends of Blaine have pressed recently with fresh zeal. Logan has stated, in the most positive way, that under no condition would he consent to take the second place with Blaine, or with any other candidate who may be nominated. He effects no concealment about being an aspirant himself for the first place, and he does not intend to be passive in his ambition, in the delusion that the nomination may come to him unsought.

THE PRESIDENT AT CHURCH.

How Grover Cleveland Goes to Church and Conducts Himself While There.

The President is a pretty regular church-goer. Not that he attends every Sunday, but he is probably quite as regular in his attendance as the average citizen. Perhaps it may interest the reader of this correspondence, citizens of the Republic, to know how the President goes to church. Of course he goes in his carriage. Promptly at a quarter before 11 on Sunday morning, "Albert," a colored man, who has driven the Presidential carriage since General Grant's first term, appears before the White House with the seal browns. The President has three seal browns now, so that he always has his team, even if one of them does get out of working trim. The President is usually attended when he goes to church, either by Miss Cleveland or some of the visiting ladies at the White House. The church is a dozen squares away from the Presidential Mansion, and the start is generally made as much as ten minutes before the time for the beginning of services. The route is down Pennsylvania avenue, past the great Treasury building, closed and grim and silent on Sundays, past the Riggs House, where President Garfield stopped before his inauguration, where Vice-President Hendricks lived when here, past the street leading to the old theater where President Lincoln was shot, past the Potomac Depot where Garfield fell by the assassin's bullet, past the National Hotel where so many statesmen of renown have lived during their stay in Washington, past the Metropolitan Church where Grant attended when President and up to the door of a rather small, rather plain, rather old-fashioned church, situated on Fourth street, a square from Pennsylvania avenue, and five minutes' walk from the Capitol. This drive takes perhaps five minutes, for the seal browns are fast, the avenue is as smooth as a floor, and the President does not like the attention that his equipage attracts when he rides slowly.

Arriving at the church, the President and his party enter, turning to the left, up a rather dark, old-fashioned flight of stairs, which leads to the audience-room of the church. His pew is one of the central hue, and about the eighth in number, counting back, from the front. As he comes down the aisle, attended by the usher, all eyes are upon him. Everybody looks and nudges his neighbor, and the whisper, "the President," goes all over the church. If you are near enough to get a good look at him as he passes, you will probably be disappointed. The art of the photographer and the engraver and the lithographer have eliminated from his portraits a good many deep indentations which no art can remove from his face. He can not truthfully be called a handsome man. He is too stout to have a handsome figure, his neck is too short and his face too fat and too much indented to be handsome. His neck is very short, very short indeed, and the old-fashioned standing collar which he wears makes it look larger and shorter. It is not an ordinary standing collar, but a cross between the dude collar of to-day and the high-flaring open collar that your grandfather wore. It flares out at the top something like an Elizabethan ruff, and makes the neck look larger and shorter than anything else that could be put on it, and you will find yourself recalling the campaign stories that Mr. Cleveland could take off his collar without unfastening it. His overcoat is a good black one, fitting fairly

well, but not possessed of the elegant "set" which characterized that of his immediate predecessor in the White House. When he removes it there is revealed a respectable black "Prince Albert" coat, which fits his fat figure well. He seats himself in the outer end of the pew, fidgets about uneasily as though distressed at the thought that he is the target for all eyes. His entrance is the signal for the choir to begin its morning "voluntary" which is followed by the long meter doxology and a brief invocation by the smooth-faced little clergyman. During the brief prayer, which is delivered before the congregation has taken its seat, the President bows his head so much the people lose sight for a moment of the little round bald spot atop, which is always visible when the head is erect. When the hymn is given out, the lady occupants of the pew find their own hymn book and hymn. Whether it is not the fashion in Buffalo for the gentlemen to find the hymns for the lady who sits next to him in the pew, or whether the President is absent-minded is not necessary to inquire; anyway the President seems to take no notice of the hymn book, either before or during the singing. He rises when the congregation rises clasps his hand behind his back, looks about him, but never at the hymn book, which is in the hands of his neighbor, shifts from one foot to another as the singing goes on, sometimes swaying the body back and forth, and sits down with an air of relief when it is over. When the prayer is offered he does not bow his head as do most of them about him. He leans back in the corner of the pew, settles his head as deeply as possible into the flaring collar, inclines a little forward, and sits motionless. When the pastor prays for the "Chief Magistrate of the nation" his head droops a little lower, and the bald spot disappears from the covert glances that are shot at him from the back seats. When the basket comes round he is faithful to his week-day profession, depositing not a silver coin, as almost everybody else does, but a neatly-folded bill. As he drops his bill in the basket, he passes this necessary article of church furniture along to the other end of the pew, receives the contribution, and returns it to the deacon, who moves down the aisle.

During the sermon he listens carefully to what is said. He fidgets more or less however—now leaning back in the corner of the pew with arms folded, now with arms thrown over the back of his seat, now leaning his big round head on his arm, and now putting his hand to his smoothly-shaven face, or toying with his mustache or lower lip in a nervous sort of way. When the sermon is over, he rises with the congregation as they join in the closing hymn, puts on his overcoat as the singing goes on, and is ready to start when the benediction is finished. Of course he is the center of all eyes when he moves out of the pew and down the aisle, accompanied by his ladies. The occupants of the rear pew wait determinedly until he has passed, staring at him as though he were a tattooed man in a dime museum, and making remarks about his personal appearance as soon as he has passed out of hearing, perhaps sooner. He tries to appear unconscious of fact that he is the center of all eyes, nods to those in the congregation whom he has learned to know since he came here, and moves out through the crowd at door, hurries into his carriage, which is waiting, and returns to the White House as he came, with the seal browns in a swinging trot.—Washington Corr. Chicago Journal, Feb. 24.

TIME'S CHANGES.

The Sierra Valley Leader says: Time changes everything and what was beneficial only ten or fifteen years ago is a detriment to-day. Our California moneyed kings, as a rule, do not stay and spend the coin they accumulated here, and in this respect they are similar to the Chinese. With John G. and other railroads into our State and our land monopolists broken up California would improve more in the next five years than it has in the past fifteen years under those present evils viz, land monopolists, railroad monopolists, and the Chinaman. Five dollars a ton for freight from New York, 3,000 miles, and from Sacramento to Truckee 119 miles it costs 5 to 7 dollars per ton tells its own story. This great reduction in freight will not be very likely to benefit the retail dealer, as it will be short lived, but it will benefit our wholesale dealers. Prices in freight and fare once broken down, are not likely to rise to the maximum soon. With the six competing railroads now completed from the Atlantic to the Pacific we will not see fares or freights so high in the future. The cheap fares are a godsend to enable our Chinese to go East and the white man to take his place.

Mrs. Crawford, the divorcee in the Dilke case, is a very pretty woman, as is her sister, the widow of the late Ashton Dilke, Sir Charles' brother. Sir Charles' first wife was also a remarkably beautiful woman—an Irish lady, a Miss Shell. He has an only son by her, now twelve years old.

THE CHADLERS.

SANDERS—In Reno, Nevada, March 14, 1898, to the wife of William Sanders a son.

BREVITIES.

The west-bound overland was three hours late last night.
W. R. Chamberlain is confined to his room with a severe cold.
J. R. Ryan, of Virginia, was a passenger for Arizona Sunday night.
C. C. Stevenson and wife were passengers for the Bay Sunday evening.
The late train this morning made the town look lively for the few minutes it stopped here.
Ex-Governor William Irwin died in San Francisco yesterday morning after a week's illness.
Any person finding a monkey wrench will confer a great favor on the loser by leaving the same at this office.
After Wednesday Dr. Bergstein will reside in Mrs. Thomas' house, one door north of the Golden Eagle Hotel.
The west-bound was four hours late Sunday night, and the east-bound was five hours late yesterday morning.
Tom Hymers has returned from Bidwell. He says it is a very pretty little place, and has greatly improved of late years.

T. B. Rickey left for the Bay Sunday evening on account of being unwell, as he intended to go to Elko to the cattle meeting.

Heiman Thyges slipped and fell in front of the Odd Fellows' building Saturday night, and in attempting to catch himself fractured one of the bones of his right hand.

The President yesterday nominated the following: Zephaniah O. Hill to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Colorado, and Miles Goodwin, Postmaster at Virginia City, Nevada.

James Sterling, the engineer who is so sick at his home in Wadsworth, is improving very slowly, but his physician thinks he will pull through all right. Dr. La Brie was telegraphed for last night. Mr. Sterling had another bad spell, brought on, it is thought, by his ambition to get up and be well before he is able to.

The North Belle Isle Company has commenced suit in the Second Judicial District Court at Carson, against the Nevada Mining Company, of Tuscarora, for possession of premises and \$5,000 damages, and the Court has issued an order restraining the Nevada Company from working the mine pending the suit or further order of the Court.

J. D. Bradshaw, of Paradise, informs the Silver State that there is considerable grain sown in Paradise Valley. The stormy weather of the last week has stopped farming operations for the present, as the ground is too wet. He does not think that the area sown to grain this season will be the average. There is no inducement for farmers to raise wheat at present prices. The snow in the mountains above the valley is about as deep as it usually is at this season of the year, and there will probably be plenty of water for irrigating purposes.

CARD OF THANKS.—The entertainment of the Reno Dramatic Club for the benefit of the W. C. T. U., netted \$80 55. The cordial thanks of the committee are tendered to the members of the club for their kind efforts, and to the public for their generous patronage.

Mrs. L. J. FLINT,
Mrs. FRANK COOK,
Mrs. J. SHOEMAKER,

STATE UNIVERSITY.—Last week four books were added to the State University library. Three from the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., and one from D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, Mass.

SHOOTING.—Shortly after 6 o'clock last Friday evening Louis Lennox and Jake Longbaugh had a row in Barry's saloon at Belleville. It resulted in Longbaugh shooting Lennox in the left arm.

Dudes vs. Typos.—The game of baseball played between the "Dude" and "Typo" Baseball Clubs Sunday was witnessed by quite a crowd and well played considering the length of time the boys have been practicing, being the second game played by the "Typo" Club. Although the dudes vanquished the prints by six points, the latter out played them all through the game, with the exception of the fourth inning, when the prints made some bad muffs and wild throws allowing the dudes to get in twelve runs, and thus winning the game. The game was played in the short time of one hour and three-quarters. T. B. Joy, late of Virginia City, acted as umpire and rendered his decisions prompt, correct, and without favor, and deserves the thanks of both clubs. The score stood as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Player, Dudes, Typos, Total. Rows include Thompson, Williams, Ferguson, Wilson, O'Donnell, Carpenter, White, Clark, Williams.

Table with 4 columns: Player, Dudes, Typos, Total. Rows include Murray, Curtis, Dealy, Mosher, J. Murray, Rice, Higgins, MaLott, Morton.

Table with 4 columns: Dudes, Typos, Total. Rows include Dudes-0, Typos-3.

NEW POSTMASTERS.—A Washington dispatch of last Saturday night says: "The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for Nevada: Cherry Creek, White Pine county, W. D. Davis, vice D. R. Collins, removed; Dayton, Lyon county, John Lothrop, vice J. A. Bonham, removed; Gold Hill, Storey county, W. G. Hyde—office ceased to be Presidential—Wellington, Lyon county, John Hodge, vice Zato C. Pierce, removed." It will be somewhat of a surprise in the Gold Hill matter. W. G. Hyde a week or two ago left for Palisade, having accepted the position of Principal of the public schools at that place, filling the vacancy made by the resignation of J. W. McCammon, elected Principal of the State University. Hyde is liable to return to Gold Hill shortly, if not sooner.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.—The following is the list of advertised letters remaining in the Reno, Nevada, Postoffice, March, 15th:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Address. Rows include Abbee, Anderson, Ade, Brown, Briggs, Campbell, Chevallier, Coddington, Dickinson, E C S & Co, Falvey, Hillman, Higgins, Hurley, Jones, Larson, Marrett, McGregor, McCormick, O'Leary, Pratt, Sabean, Shauman, Smith, Strauss, Talbot, Truflow, Geo E, Orlando Evans, P. M.

Mrs. WOODBURN DEAD.—A dispatch from Washington, received last Saturday night, brings the sad intelligence that Mrs. Woodburn, wife of Representative William Woodburn, of Nevada, died in that city Saturday afternoon after an illness lasting several weeks. This will indeed be sad news to her relatives and friends in this section, and Mr. Woodburn will receive the sincere sympathy of thousands of warm friends in his sad bereavement.

SENATOR MILLER'S REMAINS.—Twenty members of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., San Francisco, will arrive here next Thursday morning to escort the remains of the late Senator Miller, which will arrive here Thursday evening in charge of five Senators and seven Representatives, to his home in San Francisco. The body will lie in state in the mortuary chapel of Trinity church in that city until burial on Sunday.

G. A. R.—There will be a special meeting of O. M. Mitchell Post, G. A. R., next Wednesday evening. T. F. LATOCK, Post Commander.

Mining Prospects.—The mining situation in Southern Lander is described as follows by the Austin Beville: There are many signs of activity south of us. Mining camps are being revived and Eastern capital is being attracted in a very general manner. This is as it should be. We venture the assertion that if half as good a prospect as is daily neglected in any of our mining camps existed in the East or Europe it would be snapped up so quickly by capitalists that it would make an old prospector's head swim. Just now, however, mining properties which have been lying idle for years are being opened up in good shape.

Out at Park Canyon the Truman Brothers are developing a property which has every promise of being permanent and profitable. This mine is very extensive and its croppings have been poking out their heads so that they might be seen by a man on a lightning train, but it was only lately that it has awakened from its sleep of a score of years since the last venture was made. A few days ago Mr. Dorwin, a prominent Eastern capitalist who has been backing the Truman Brothers, visited the property and we believe he left there well pleased with the outlook and will spend his money much more freely now he has seen the immense ledge and flattering prospects.

Then the Chicago Mining & Reduction Co. at Ophir Canyon has every prospect of a good mine. This has also been allowed to lay idle for years, but is now being opened out systematically. The Superintendent, D. H. Jackson, is now in San Francisco buying air compressors and Burtigh drills for a more thorough and efficient opening of the mine. Messrs. Whipple and Eames, Chicago capitalists, who are interested in this property, visited it a few days ago and were well pleased with it.

Out in Smoky Valley we hear of other very "likely" prospects. We have been informed of a few enterprises now being actively pushed but are requested not to say anything about them, but are assured that the outlook is very hopeful and that soon the results will be most gratifying not only to those directly interested but to all their friends here.

A boom is now being felt up Reese River in the vicinity of Grantville, Lone, Downville and the neighboring camps. A powerful San Francisco company, headed by Dr. Laws is buying and bonding mines in that section and we hear of ledges hundreds of feet in width showing free gold and all the other metals in good quantities. The coming Summer will see much prospecting in that direction and the presumption is reasonable that success will be attained.

Then Belmont, Jefferson, San Antonio, Northumberland, Tybo, all offer good fields for the prospector. It would be a wise man who would "grub stake" some experienced prospectors anywhere in the sections mentioned. Nevada's mineral wealth is not confined to any solitary Comstock or Base Range. It would hardly seem reasonable that the canyon under Mount Prometheus contained the only rich ledges in all this mineral country. If the ledges are there they can be found and their wealth given to the world. Long after we who now read and write are no more many new discoveries of great value will be found within one hundred miles of Austin.

STATE LANDS.—The Carson Appeal says:

In the local columns the Appeal gives considerable space to the new rules adopted by the State Land Office for the guidance of locators. The laws governing land locations are but little understood, and should be read up by everybody. Now is the time to lay aside a few acres of land which before long will be valuable. As soon as all the State land is located, the land already taken will double its value.

To know all about land location laws, is the duty of every citizen. And we do not think it would be a bad idea to teach it in the public schools.

THE WORLD IN BRIEF.

The Czarevitch wishes to marry the daughter of the Prince of Montenegro. A Connecticut paper enriches the language with "recentmost." It means the latest.

Exit-me Down East has said good-bye to Boston for a while, or until the railroads can be dug out.

Dead horses are quoted in London now at 15 shillings. Last year they were worth £2 or £2 10 shillings.

Rudolph Albrecht's University at Vienna is the largest in Europe. It has 285 professors and 5,221 students.

The sidewalks and fences of Washington are almost covered with chalked requests to the public not "to shop after 6 p. m."

The population of London now exceeds every other city, ancient or modern, in the world. New York and all the adjacent cities combined are not equal to two-thirds of it. Scotland, Switzerland, and the Australian colonies each contain fewer souls, while Norway, Serbia, Greece and Denmark have scarcely half as many. Yet at the beginning of the present century the population of London did not reach one million.

Why McOlellan was Promoted.—A Washington letter in the Cleveland Leader gives this version of Lincoln's dismissal of McOlellan: "After the battle of Antietam Lincoln was much annoyed because McOlellan would not follow up the victory. Lincoln sent dispatch after dispatch after him to hurry him up, but every dispatch was answered by excuses. At the end of three weeks Lincoln sent a dispatch, urging McOlellan by all means to move, and to this McOlellan replied 'that he could not move, because the tongues of his cavalry horses were sore.' It was this dispatch that capped the climax in McOlellan's case. Fifteen minutes after it was received a dispatch, signed by the President, was sent over the wires, directing McOlellan to hand over his command to his successor."

TO THE LADIES OF RENO.—BUSINESS CHANGE.—Miss Sadie Sykes tenders her best thanks to the ladies of Reno and vicinity for the patronage and support they have given her for the past three years, and desires to inform them that she has this day disposed of her business to Mrs. Hessel, for whom she solicits a continuance of their kind patronage and support.

Referring to the above Mrs. Hessel respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so liberally accorded to her predecessor, and assures the ladies of Reno and vicinity that her untiring efforts will be put forth to keep the business up to its former high standard. Her knowledge of the business, combined with the services of a first-class assistant, will insure perfect satisfaction at all times.

RENO, NEV. March 1, 1886.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. (Feb. 21-swf-lvr)

Nash's Cash Price List.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Memorandum books, Lead pencils, Slates, Machine oil, Hamburg Tea, Tutt's pills, Vaseline, Painkiller, One-quarter rm. note paper, Two plugs, Cable Coil, Pozzonis' face powder, Florida water, Cherry tooth paste, Lubins' perfume, Wistars' Balsam, Brown's Iron Bitters, Ayers' Sarsaparilla, Warners' Safe Cure.

For the very best photographs go to Dunham & Kelsey's new photo parlors, Plaza street, Reno, Nevada. N. B.—This establishment is all on the ground floor; no stairs to climb.

DUNHAM & KELSEY.

F. LEVY & BRO.

WE MEAN BY HOLDING OUR

Clearance Sale!

To dispose of as much as possible of our fine stock of

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